The Caledonian Mercury.

Edinburgh, Wednesday October 31, 1759. [Num. 5903]

From the London Papers, October 25.

Extract of a Letter from an officer at Quebeck, to his friend, dated Sept. 20.

DEAR Sir, I have the pleasure of writing this in the capital city of America, of which our troops took possession the 18th instant, at four o'clock in the afternoon. This was the consequence of a compleat victory obtained over the forces of France, consisting of about 3000 regulars and not less than 7000 Canadians and Indians, the 13th inst. near the citadel of Quebeck; Our forces did not amount to 5000. I shall endeavour to send you, at foot of this, an account of the killed and wounded on both sides, if I can procure it. This little battle was one of the most glorious that ever was fought; great pity that our brave Gen. Wolfe did not survive it! he was killed in the beginning of the action, and General Montcalm was so much wounded that he died the same night. Our second in command, General Monckton, was wounded; and the General that succeeded Montcalm was killed. It will perhaps be some satisfaction to you to give you some account of the steps that were taken previous to this famous engagement, which has determined the fate of Canada.

"We had three camps; one on the east side of the fall of Montmorency, one on the west point of the Island of Orleans, and one on Point Levy. That on Montmorency was the grand one, where the Generals Wolfe and Townshend commanded. That on Point Levy was the next most considerable, and commanded by General Monckton; and that on Orleans was commanded always by some Colonel: On Point Levy was a very strong battery of cannon and mortars, which played night and day upon the city, and did considerable damage. The fleet was stationed as follows: Admiral Saunders and Holmes, with several ships of war and transports, between Point Levy and the west point of Orleans; Admiral Durell, with several men of war and transports, between the east point of Orleans and Isle Madame. Besides these, there were two or three ships at the Isle of Coudre, and one at the Isle of Beke, and some others in other parts of the river, particularly the Sutherland has been for a considerable time several leagues up the river above Quebeck, and was the first ship that past the batteries of the city; a thing that one would think impossible; but at last our frigates, and even transports, thought little of it, and several have gone up since, and very few hurt.

"This was the situation of our army and navy, the 2d of this month, when our camp at Montmorency broke up, having first destroyed all the country on that side as far down as Coudre, without being in the least molested by the French, except their throwing a few shells among the boats, which however did no damage, and they arrived all safe at Point Levy; from whence all the troops marched the 6th inst. leaving here about 700 men; but whether they intended to cross the river and get above the town, or whether it was intended to open a communication with Gen. Amherst, remained a secret; the publick orders of the 12th, which was the last given out by brave Gen. Wolfe, gave the troops to understand what they were going upon; I think they were excellent, and will therefore give you a copy of them as follows:

On board the Sutherland, Wednesday, the 12th of September, 1759.

"The enemy's forces are now divided, great scarcity of provisions in their camp, and universal discontent among the Canadians.

"The second officer in command is gone to Montreal or St. John's, which gives reason to think that Gen. Amherst is advancing into the colony.

"A vigorous blow struck by the army may determine the fate of Canada. Our troops below (at Point Levy and Orleans) are in readiness to join us; all the light artillery and tools are embarked at Point Levy; and the troops will land where the French seem least to expect it.

"The first body that gets on shore are to march directly to the enemy, and drive them from any little post they may occupy. The officers must take care that the succeeding bodies do not, by any mistake, fire upon them that go before them.

"The battalions must form upon the upper ground with expedition, and be ready to charge whatever presents itself.

"When the artillery and troops are landed, a corps will be left to secure the landing place, while the rest march on and endeavour to bring the French and Canadians to a battle.

"The officers and men will remember what their country expects from them, and what a determined body of soldiers are capable of doing against five weak French battalions, mingled with disorderly peasantry.

"The soldiers must be attentive and obedient to their officers, and resolute in the execution of their duty.

"Besides the above there was some others regarding the regulation of the boats, which are not material,

"These orders being given out, the ships and boats were ordered up the river with the tide; upon which Montcalm ordered out a large body to attend their motions; but Wolfe, upon the turn of the tide, which happened late in the night, sailed down the river, and before day-light landed almost under the wall of Quebeck, in a place where indeed no body could expect it; in short, they had a hill almost perpendicular to climb up, which however the troops effected, and gained the upper ground, where they were entertained with continual popping shots from parties of the French and Canadians, in order to keep our people in play till their forces, from their several encampments between the fall of Montmorency and Quebeck, could be brought to their assistance.

"On the other hand our people had the same occasion to keep them in play till our forces could be collected and formed on the top of the hill. This sort of fighting continued till after ten o'clock when both armies were formed; and then the French advanced towards ours in three columns with a very good countenance, and looked as if they were determined to fight in reality; ours were drawn up in two lines, and were ordered to keep up their fire, and receive that of the French; which was accordingly done, and then our people got so near them as to make them feel our bullets and bayonets almost at the same time. The fire continued very hot indeed for about the space of ten minutes, when the French and Canadians turned tail, then 450 Highlanders were let loose upon them with their broad swords, and made terrible havock among the poor devils, as far as the walls of the city, which they would have entered with the run-aways had they not been called back: one of their Captains told me that the French were in so great a confusion, and seized with so great a pannick that the gate might have been kept open by those handful of men, till the rest of the army could have come up, and so have taken possession of the city by storm: and that would have certainly been the case had Gen. Wolfe lived: but his death threw a damp upon the whole army. When every thing is considered the surviving Generals acted prudently, for if they maintained the ground they were upon, the devil could not keep them out of the city in the course of a few days, whereas if they had attempted to storm or take possession of the city that day, an accident might have deprived them of the advantages and glory they had already won.

"There was no more than the first line of our army engaged, the second line stood still, there being no occasion for it. It was one of the most regular battles that ever was fought; there were no entrenchments, no rivers, no banks, nor woods, to give one army advantage over another: Montcalm indeed had greater experience in the art of war, than Wolfe; but Wolfe was more brave and intrepid, than Montcalm.

"As soon as the pursuit was over, the army set about casting up redoubts, and before night had finished about a dozen of them; that night our army lay upon their arms, expecting a visit from the French next morning, but they had enough of it, and therefore did not think proper to appear. The 14th, there was a flag of truce, for burying the dead. The 15th and 16th some hundred sailors were employed in drawing of cannon up a road that was made, where the troops landed; a laborious employment, which the honest tars set about with the greatest alacrity: It was really diverting to hear the midshipmen cry out, *starboard, starboard, my brave boys.* The 17th the French hung out their flag, and on the 18th our troops took possession of the town.

"The glory of this affair is due to the brave Wolfe; for after the 13th, there was not one shot fired at the enemy. His body, I hear, is going to England in the Royal William, in order, I suppose, to be interred in Westminster Abbey; I cannot procure an authentick copy of the killed and wounded to send by this opportunity but shall send it by the next ship.

P. S. There was killed and taken of the enemy,

One Lieutenant General, two Brigadier Generals, two Colonels, killed, two Majors taken, eighteen Captains killed or taken, fifty odd subalterns, ditto. All French Regulars.

In the whole there was at least one thousand eight hundred men killed, wounded, and taken prisoners in the battle.

The French that were found in the city were granted the same terms as ours had in Minorca."

An Extract from an accurate and authentick Journal of the siege of Quebec, 1759, by a gentleman in an eminent station, on the spot.

THIS appears to be really what its title promises. Prefixed to the Journal is a brief description of Quebec and its fortifications, see ours of Oct. 8. The following passages will serve to heighten the idea of our obligations to the ever to-be-lamented Wolfe, and the brave men who fought under his orders

August 12. Re-embarked the troops from St. Nicholas, without the loss of a man and as the inhabitants of St. Nicholas had not attempted to disturb our troops, either at landing, or when on shore, their houses and effects were left untouched.

August 13. An attack is resolved on; and let it be remembered, for the honour of England, that tho' the enterprize is hazardous, exceeding doubtful, and attended with the utmost danger in every shape, not the least dejection or sign of fear appears among the troops: on the contrary, an uncommon eagerness in them to attack the foe, is plain in every countenance; they are impatient to be led on, and the General Officers but with great difficulty can restrain their impetuosity: it should seem as if their courage rose in proportion to the labours they have to surmount; or perhaps they are fired with the resolution of revenging their companions who fell in the late attack, and are determined to punish the infamous and inhuman practice of scalping, if the place should fall into our hands, which, however, seems greatly doubtful: it will, in all probability, be owing to the resolution the men have taken, of not being made prisoners, deterred from falling into the enemy's hands, from the infernal practice above mentioned being so often exercised upon those who are unhappy enough to fall into their hands.

From this disposition of the men, and the conduct and prudence of a very good set of officers, great things may be expected, especially from the gentleman who commands in chief, who, in his military capacity, is perhaps equalled by few, and exceeded by none; and when riper years have matured a sound judgment, the great talents he possesses in the art of war will shew themselves to advantage; yet, if I can read right, tho' no man doubts his courage, he is not sanguine in his expectation, of reducing the place, and can depend on nothing but surprise, some bold and unexpected stroke, or, as the French call it, *coup de main*; for this no troops in Europe are so fit as ours, for resolution and a contempt of death are characteristick of an English soldier.

How many lives must be lost of the few troops we have, before we can hope to succeed! Had General Amherst been able to have joined us, something might have been done: as it is, he comes too late, for either the place will be taken, or we must return to England before he arrives: in the latter case he must fall as well as we, and owing to the same cause, want of numbers.

Could the junction have taken place, we might bid defiance to the united strength, of French, Indians, and Canadians.

There can be but little hopes of taking the place by assault, for though the men of war might be of infinite service in silencing the batteries of the lower town, yet the greatest, and indeed an almost insurmountable difficulty would yet remain: for the few passages that lead from the upper to the lower town are strongly intrenched,

and our ships can by no means reach the upper batteries.

The country is extremely strong, and the enemy have added much to its natural strength; and have now, for the defence of the river, floating batteries and boats, which, in a great measure, frustrate our designs: several parties of Indians are likewise troublesome to us, by hovering round our advanced posts, and we have hitherto found it impossible to elude their vigilance.

Every thing is in motion, and a few hours will probably determine the fate of Canada.

If the General should attempt to ascend the rock, it is a work of much labour and difficulty, if at all practicable; and should our troops perform this difficult undertaking, I shall for the future think little of Hannibal's leading an army over the Alps; the rock is almost steep, and the summit seems to be inaccessible to an army; this at least appears to be the opinion of the French, who place no centinel there, and seem perfectly secure that it will never be attempted.

All difficulties have been surmounted, and such a blow struck as will amaze posterity: our brave General led on the troops to the hills above mentioned, and was the first man that began to climb it; the men followed their leader with the utmost alacrity, and at length ascended the summit. As soon as they were formed, the enemy advanced, and sent a party to the bottom of the hill, to cut off our retreat; but they were themselves cut off by the troops that remained below. Those above being attacked by the enemy, had preserved their fire till the French advanced within forty yards of them, then made a general discharge, which threw the enemy into confusion; our people improved the advantage, and with their bayonets pushed them over the river St. Charles, and into the town. This success was dearly purchased by the loss of our brave General, who was wounded in the beginning of the action, and died soon after, but not before he had the satisfaction of being told the day was ours. "I die contented then; (the hero cry'd) my life was due to my country, happy if I have been the means of adding conquest and glory to it." He died with calmness, and closed a well spent life by an action which throws a lustre upon the arms of Britain; like the old Theban, he died and conquered.

The affliction of the army best speaks his merit. He was the sincere friend, the gentleman, and the soldier: at a time of life when many have but the command of a company, he had raised himself by his merit almost to the top of his profession. It is to be hoped his grateful country will decree those honours to his breathless corps, as living he would undoubtedly have received.

Since our last arrived a Mail *from* Holland.

From the London Papers, October 27.

Petersburgq, Sept. 21.

THE Empress has acquainted Count Soltikoff of her raising him to the rank of Field-Marshal of her armies, by a letter in her own hand; a favour esteemed so singular as to excite against him the jealousy of several of the principal courtiers.

Naples Sept. 27. It is said that the land forces of Spain will be augmented to 100,000 men.

Berlin, Oct. 12. We are not yet certain whether the intention of the Russians (since they have passed the Oder) is to wheel to the right, or continue their route cross Silesia for the Vistula, in order to go into their old winter-quarters upon the confines of Poland. If the latter be the case, we imagine that something more ponderous than lead is the occasion of their retreat; and the rather, as the King did not choose to attack them even after they had refused the battle he offered them on the 24th past, upon the heights of Baunaw. His Majesty's army, however, has effectually secured Breslau from any attempts the Russians might have endeavoured to make upon that city, as they were known to be in great want of provisions and necessaries of all kinds.

Great Glogau, Oct. 21. The Russians and the Austrians under General Laudohn having retired towards Franstadt and Guhrau, the king marched with his army from Zerbow, and encamped the 7th at Koben upon the Oder, with his head quarters at Sophienhoff; by which situation his Majesty will be able to prevent the enemy's penetrating into Silesia, in case they should again attempt it. In the mean time all that part of Silesia on this side of the Oder is not only cleared of Russian and Austrian troops, but the whole country from thence as far as Breslau, is extremely well covered, and the king can easily procure all necessary subsistance: whilst the enemy can only only get theirs from Poland, where provisions of all kinds are extremely scarce.

Prince Henry's head-quarters at Strehlen, Oct. 11. Our army is still encamped here in a very advantageous situation. Marshal Daun is encamped within half a league of us at Rissen, and, according to the report of deserters, designs to come and attack us; but in that case his army must pass through a defile at such a hazard, as can hardly fail to turn out to our advantage.

From the head-quarters of Prince Ferdinand at Crosdorff, Oct. 12. We continue in the same camp, and the French likewise, but they don't design staying at Giessen, because they are secretly emptying the arsenal of that place, and undermining the ramparts, in order to blow them up. The laying the country desart between Giessen and Francfort is carried on very assiduously, the whole being foraged and destroyed, under a pretence of depriving us of subsistance. Our light troops continue their incursions behind the French army, and to interrupt its communication with Francfort, from whence nothing can go without an escort. The Duke de Broglio narrowly escaped being taken near Freidberg by Mr. Luckner, who came there from Usingen, took upon that occasion 19 horses and 30 prisoners.

We have been surprized to see in some Gazettes an account that some of our detachments had summoned the Commandant of Ehrenbreitstein to surrender and that this pretended summons had engaged the Commandant to take in a French garrison. These falsities are advanced only with a view to impose upon the publick. The fact was thus:

The regiment of Lowendahl had encamped a long while upon the glacis of that fortress. Mr. Luckner sent Major Jeanneret to complain to the Commandant, that he protected that regiment under his fortress, at the very time that the Elector of Treves pretended to observe a strict neutrality.

The Commandant not daring to give an answer of himself, went to receive instructions from his master, who gave no further satisfaction upon that head, but by giving leave to the French to come into the fortress itself, which they did accordingly, before Mr. Luckner's face. Mentz may probably soon have the same fate, for we have in our hands some very authentick pieces, which prove that measures have been taken for delivering up both Mentz and Ehrenbreitstein, to the enemies of Great Britain.

LONDON.

They write from Lisbon, that the whole affair of the conspiracy was at length on the point of being brought to a conclusion, sentence having been passed, and all the judicial proceedings being in the press, would speedily be published by Michael Broderic. The court will go to Villa-Viciosa while another dreadful execution takes place. A ship is arrived in 104 days from the Bay of all Saints; the only news that transpires is, that a ship very richly laden had arrived there lately from Goa.

Letters from Lissa in Great Poland, dated the 14th inst. say, that General Laudohn with his troops, after leaving the Russians on the frontiers of Poland, was advancing towards Breslau, in order to make a powerful diversion on that side, to draw some of the Prussian troops from Saxony.

The King of Prussia has created Lieutenant-general Finck, Knight of the Black Eagle, for his gallant behaviour in several late actions against the Austrians.

The last letters from Francfort say, that on the 13th instant 18 heavy cannon, each drawn by 16 horses, eight mortars, four haubitzers, fourteen field pieces, and 200 waggons laden with ammunition of all kinds, arrived in that city from Giessen, under a strong escort; since which a report prevails, as if the French had taken a resolution to retire out of Germany.

By the Rebecca, Capt. Boyd, arrived at Liverpool from Senegal, we are informed that he left that place the 8th of August, and that several ships were arrived there from England; that the inhabitants of Senegal and Goree were healthy, and their trade greatly increased.

The Margaretta galley and cargo, from St. Eustatia, bound to Amsterdam, have been discharged, upon payment of 1000l. to the captors, all expences included.

We hear there are now on the coast of Kent 8000 regulars and militia, who can be got together in 48 hours.

It is said that William Henry Lyttleton, Esq; Governor of South Carolina, will succeed the late Colonel Haldane as governor of Jamaica.

His Majesty has been pleased to order a gratuity of 500l. to Sir James Douglas, Captain of the Alcide man of war, as also to Colonel Hale, who brought the account of the taking of Quebec.

On Wednesday there was a board of Admiralty, on some important business; immediately after which, Sir Piercy Brett set out post from London.

We hear a fleet will soon sail on an expedition of importance.

Sir Piercy Brett is fitting out a squadron to sail on an expedition

Yesterday morning Sir Piercy Brett hoisted his broad pendant on board his Majesty's ship Isis in the Downs.

We hear that Admiral Boscawen will be appointed Generalissimo of the marines. *Publick Advertiser.*

We are informed, that before Sir Edward Hawke left the bay, he detached Capt. Hervey to the southward, with a sufficient force to look M. Bompart in the face, if he should fall in with him on his return from the Leeward islands.

By a letter from Admiral Hawke's fleet, we have advice, that during his absence, the French fleet had again attempted to sail; but the wind changing, detained them till his return into the Bay, on which they returned back again into the harbour.

A list of the French men of war lying in Brest harbour, Sept. 21, 1759.

1st Division.

guns.		guns.
Le Soleil Royal	80 Le Dauphin Royal	70
L'Orient	80 Le Dragon	64
Le Glorieux	64 Le Solitaire	64
Le Robuste	74	

2d Division.

Le Tonant	80 Le Superbe	70
Intrepide	74 Le Veillie	64
Le Tezee	76 Le Brilliant	64
Le Northumberland	66	

3d Division.

Le Formidable	80 L'Inflexible	64
Le Magnifique	74 Le Sphinx	64
Le Hero	74 Le Bizarre	64
Le Juste	70	

A List of the English line of battle.

The Mars to lead with the Starboard, and the Hero with the larboard tacks on board.

Sir Charles Hardy, Vice-admiral of the Blue, &c.

Ships.	Commanders.	Guns.	Men.
Mars	Capt. Young	74	600
Kingston	Parry	60	400
Belliqueux	Saumarez	64	500
Hercules	Potter	74	600
Union	Sir Charles Hardy, Capt. Evans	90	770
Fame	Hon. Capt. Byron	74	600
Achilles	Barrington	60	435
Duke	Capt. Graves	90	750
Montague	Rowley	60	420
Bienfaisant	Balfour	64	500
FRIGATES.			
Minerva	3d Rate	3d Rate	
	4th	4th	
Coventry	3d	2d	
Pallas	3d Acteon	4th	
Proserpine	2d	3d	

2d Division.

Sir Edward Hawke, Knt. of the Bath, Admiral of the Blue, &c.

Firm	Capt. Reynolds	60	420
Foudroyant	Tyrrel	80	700
Dorsetshire	Denis	70	520
Torbay	Hon. Capt. Keppel	74	700
Ramillies	Sir Edward Hawke, Capt. Taylor	90	780
Magnanime	Lord Visc. Howe	74	700
Monmouth	Hon. Capt. Hervey	64	480
Royal George	Capt. Campbell	100	880
Anson	Whitwell	60	420
Revenge	Storr	65	480
FRIGATES.			
	4th Pluto	3d	
	2d	3d	
Saphire	3d	1st	
Venus to repeat signals	3d Melampe	4th	
		3d	
	2d		

3d Division.

Sir William Barnaby, Commodore,

Francis Geary, Esq; Admiral of the White.

Dunkirk	Capt. Digby	60	420
Temple	Shirley	70	520
Defiance	Baird	60	420
Chichester	Willet	70	520
Royal Anne	Sir William Burnaby	84	750
Sandwich	Francis Geary, Esq; Capt. Norbury	90	765
Resolution	Capt. Speke	74	600
Essex	Obrian	64	482
Nottingham	Lendrick	60	400
Hero	Hon. Capt. Edgecumbe	74	600
FRIGATES.			
	4th Southampton	2d	
	3d	3d	
Thames	4th	3d	
	3d Colchester	4th	
	1st Juno	3d	

BODLEIAN 28 JUN 1946 LIBRARY

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Major-General Hodgson Colonel of the 5th regiment of foot, late Lord George Bentinck's.

Major General Barrington, Colonel of the 8th regiment of foot, late Lieut. Gen. Wolfe's.

Brigadier General Monckton, Colonel of the 17th regiment of foot, late Brig. Gen. Forbes's

Brigadier-General George Townshend, Colonel of the 28th regiment, late Lieut. Gen. Bragg's.

Major-General John Griffin Griffin, Colonel of the 50th regiment of foot, in the room of Major General Hodgson, preferred.

Brigadier-General Murray, to be Colonel of a battalion of the 60th, (or Royal American) regiment, in the room of Brigadier-General Monckton, removed.

Lord Cavendish, to be Colonel of the 64th regiment of foot, in the room of Brig. Townshend, removed.

George Gray, Esq; to be Col. of the 67th regiment of foot, in room of the late Major General Wolfe.

John Gore, Esq; to be first Major and Colonel in the 3d regiment of foot-guards, in the room of Major General Griffin.

Henry Bayntun, Gent. to be Cornet in the Inniskilling regiment of dragoons, in the room of Cornet Lewis, preferred.

————Bevall, Gent. to be Lieutenant in Major-General Walsh's regiment, in the room of Lieut. King, deceased.

Henry Atkinson, Gent. to be Ensign in Col. Colvill's regiment, in the room of Ensign Duff, preferred.

Robert Wyld, Gent. to be second Lieutenant in the Royal Volunteers, commanded by Col. Craufurd.

Patrick Brydon, Gent. to be second Lieutenant in the said regiment, in the room of Lieut. P. Bathurst.

EDINBURGH.

By a private letter from the Hague, by the last Holland Mail, Col. Leukner, had attacked on the 11th inst. near Giessen, a large convoy going to the French army, escorted by 1500 hussars, and killed 300 men, and brought off 210 waggons, and a great number of prisoners.

By a letter from Quebec, we have advice, that a few days before the action near that place, they had taken above the town, a small sloop, entirely loaded with scalping knives; which, on examination, were all found to be made in England, the maker's name and place of residence being on the same; but we suppose not knowingly made for that purpose. That on the day of action, a French officer of distinction being wounded and taken prisoner, desired that proper care might be taken of him according to his rank, which was granted; but on searching him afterwards for plunder, by the centry placed over him, a fresh scalp was found about him, which so much enraged a Highlander that was also wounded, that he drew his broad sword and instantly severed his head from his body. It is further added, that after taking the town, there were found in the hall where the commander used to entertain the officers and Indians, a large number of scalps nailed against the wall which was always done by the Governor himself, as trophies of their victories, or rather barbarities.

They write from Liverpool, that on Monday se'ennight, Mr. Wrigley, Master of the Golden Lion Inn in that town, having gone down into his cellar, was witness to a very curious scene, a large Norway rat, being desirous to taste an oyster, which opened, as usual at tide time, thrust in his fore foot to pull out the fish; when most unluckily the oyster closed, and held him fast, notwithstanding his utmost efforts to disengage himself, till Mr. Wrigley seized him, brought him up to the kitchen and exposed him to the view of several hundred people who were very much surprised to see a rat caught in so odd a manner. From the nose to the end of the tail, he measured nineteen inches.

By proclamation in the London Gazette, the 29th day of November is appointed to be observed as a Day of Publick Thanksgiving throughout the whole kingdom, for the signal successes of his Majesty's arms by sea and land; particularly for the defeat of the French army in Canada, and the taking of Quebec.

As the time limited for the prohibition of the exportation of gun-powder, expired the 29th of October last, his Majesty in Council has been pleased to prolong said prohibition for six months, commencing from the said 29th of October.

Though it is certain that Thurot is sailed, his destination is still a secret; as no ship whatsoever has yet seen him, it is impossible to conjecture what course he has steered. Commodore Boyes remains in Leith road, and some sloops belonging to his squadron, have been dispatched to cruize along the coast; the greatest diligence is used in preparing bread, beer, and butcher-meat, and, it is thought, the fleet will be compleatly victualled to-morrow.

Monday night, one of the Centinels over the French prisoners in the castle, leaning upon the muzle of his musket, it accidentally went off, and shot him thro' the hand.

Leith, Oct. 31. Arrived here the Hazard of Lerwick, Frater; the Elizabeth or Lerwick Pacquet, Caddel; the Peggy of Peterhead, Buchan, all from Shetland with fish, oil, butter, hides, &c. the Princess Anne custom-house yacht, Capt. James Kidd, and the Prince William custom house yacht, Capt. Alexander Reid, both from the northward; and this day came up here the Eagle cutter, Capt. Minto, being one of Commodore Boyes's fleet.

Monday sailed from the Road, the Surprize man of war and Hussar Frigate, to look out for Commodore Thurot.

Orkney list of shipping.

Oct. 15. Sailed from Stromness, the Hudson's Bay fleet for London; the Nancy of and from Glasgow, Brown, for Hamburgh; the Prosperity of Dundee, Henderson, for the Murray Frith, from the Highlands; the Sarah of and from Boston, Smith, for Amsterdam; and the Good Intent, Brown, from Easdale for Queensferry.

Remain the Parrot of Hull, Foster, from Konningsberg for Liverpool; the Earl of Holderness, Wallace, for Amsterdam; the Charming Jannie of Kinghorn, Brown, for Lisbon; and the Europia of Hull, Brown, from Narva, for Liverpool.

In Kirkwall Road, the Kerston of Burntisland, Craig, for Lisbon.

Prices of grain at Haddington, Oct. 19.

	Best.		Second.		Third.	
	l.	s.	l.	s.	l.	s.
Wheat	8	8	8	0	7	10
Bear	6	6	6	0	5	12
Oats	4	16	4	8	4	0
Pease	3	18	3	6	3	2

High Water at Leith.

Moon's Age.		Moon Sets.		Morn.		Even.	
		H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Friday	13	3 Morn	24	11	52	00	01
Saturday	14	4	21	00	21	12	50

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANY Person WANTING an EXPERIENCED GARDENER, may hear of one by applying to the publisher of this paper.

He is lately come from England, and understands all kinds of nursery, the kitchen Garden, and the hot-house; as also, laying out of ground, after the English manner.

GREENLAW, October 30, 1759.

THE JUSTICES of PEACE, in the county of BERWICK, assembled in a quarter session, taking into consideration the appearance of commissions and instructions to Deputy Lieutenants in this county, which refers to acts of parliament, by which the subjects are to be armed, and provided at their own expence, under various penalties and the total want of arms in this county; think it their duty to give this publick notice, that they have adjourned this court to Tuesday the 6th of November next, and have desired the Conveener of the Commissioners of supply for this county to call a meeting of them, at the same time and place, that in a matter so interesting to this whole county, every heritor may be informed, that they intend then to consider of an humble address to his Majesty on that occasion, to assure him of their zealous attachment to his Majesty's sacred person and government, and the present happy establishment.

To be SOLD,

THAT DWELLING HOUSE, consisting of two stories and garrets, with several office-houses, and a garden of an acre of ground, lying at the foot of Leith-walk, as the same is presently possessed by Robert Bull junior.

For particulars, enquire at Patrick Hagart, to be found at the writing-chamber of Mr. John Pringle, Writer to the Signet, who will show the progress of writs, and commune with any person who inclines to purchase.

THE WOOD at ARNISTON being sold by private bargain, the roup does not proceed. Any person that inclines to purchase timber there, may apply to Thomas White at Primrose Barns.

JAMES EWART, at the Royal Bank, EDINBURGH, sells TICKETS, SHARES, and CHANCES, in the present STATE LOTTERY (which begins drawing the 13th of November) at the following prices.

	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
A Ticket,	12	0	0	A Chance	7	00	0
An Half	6	0	0	An Half	3	11	0
A Quarter	3	1	0	A Quarter	1	16	0
An Eighth	1	11	0	An Eighth	0	18	6
A Sixteenth	0	16	6	A Sixteenth	0	9	6

Tickets registrate at six-pence each, and all letters (post paid) punctually answered.————Blanks and prizes, bought so soon as drawn.

TO be LET for a term of years, upon the 10th day of January next, by publick roup, within John's Coffeehouse at Edinburgh,

The COAL and SALT WORKS, belonging to his Grace the DUKE of HAMILTON, at Borrowstownness, in the county of Linlithgow. The entry of the Lessees to be at Candlemas 1760.

There are eleven different seams of workable coal, from nine foot to thirty inches thick. The coal are of a very good quality, have answered at the London and foreign markets, and along the whole eastern coast of Scotland, which together with the country sale afford to these works, a demand for the produce of a hundred coal-hewers, and upwards, fifty of whom, and about seventy coal-bearers, being natives of the coalliery, will be set along with the said works.

All these coals, either are or may be drained by two fire engines, presently standing upon the ground, to the deepness of betwixt thirty-five and forty fathoms below the level of high water mark, besides the certain prospects of a very large field of six seams of the same coal, to be drained by a free level, which is now run about eight hundred fathoms, and is at present within one hundred fathoms of these coals.

For the better disposing of the culm or smallest size of the coal, there are already built, and in very good going condition, fifteen salt pans, with salt cellars, bucket, ponds, and every other conveniency fit for a very great salt-work. There are about thirty native salters who will likewise be set along with the work.

These coal and salt-works are most commodiously situated upon the shore and beech of the Firth of Forth, about twelve miles west from Edinburgh, and within 500 yards of an excellent harbour at Borrowstownness, which will admit of ships of about 300 tons burden, where all the coal and salt may be shipped, free of custom, shore-dues, anchorage, and other burdens exigeable at other ports in Scotland, upon such commodities.

The works will be shown by John Burrel present Overseer of the coal and salt works at Borrowstownness, and the articles and conditions of lease, are to be seen in the hands of Andrew Stuart writer to the Signet at Edinburgh, who will treat with such as incline to take a lease of the premisses, by private agreement, before the day of the roup.

WHEREAS, by an act of parliament, past in the 29th year of his present Majesty's reign, entitled, an act for granting to his Majesty a duty upon licences for retailing beer, ale, and other excisable liquors, &c. It is enacted, That no person shall keep any ale-house, tippling-house, or victualing-house, or sell, ale, beer, or other excisable liquors by retail, without being licensed thereunto, according to the directions of the said act, and it is thereby further enacted, that the Justices of the peace in each shire, and stewartry in Scotland, shall have full power and authority, and they are thereby empowered and required annually to assemble and meet together in their respective shires and stewartries, on the first day of November or next lawful day thereafter, and at such annual meeting to admit, allow, and license for the year then ensuing, such, and so many persons as the major part of the Justices there assembled shall think meet and convenient, to keep ale-houses, tippling-houses and victualling houses, or to sell ale, beer, or other excisable liquors, by retail, within such respective shire or stewartry. These are therefore intimating to all concerned, that the Justices of the Peace of the shire of Edinburgh, are to meet upon Friday the second day of November next, at twelve o'clock mid-day, within the Inner Session-house, Edinburgh, then and there to issue licences for retailing ale, beer, &c for the year then ensuing, and all such persons as intend to sell ale, beer, and other excisable liquors by retail, for the time foresaid, within the said shire of Edinburgh, are required then and there to apply for such licences.

TO be SOLD, by publick voluntary roup, in the house of William Forbes, Vintner in Linlithgow, upon Friday the 9th day of November next, between three and four o'clock afternoon,

The Lands of AVENTOUN,

with the houses and pertinents, lying within the parochin and sheriffdom of Linlithgow, within half a mile of the town of Linlithgow, pleasantly situated upon the water of Aven, having a beautiful little house, a large orchard, and two little gardens, extremely fit either for a bleachfield, a brewery or distillery, there being water for all, and fine trouting at the door, paying neat 400 merks of yearly rent. For particulars, enquire for Alexander Bell, Clerk of Linlithgow, who will show the subject, and progress of writs, to any person intending to purchase.

To be LET, for the WINTER SEASON, or a longer time, as may be agreed on,

THE large new HOUSE of Hermitage, near Leith, with the PAVILIONS, COACH-HOUSE, STABLES, other OFFICE HOUSES and GARDEN. The place is capable of lodging a large family very commodiously; and may, by its short and easy access to Edinburgh, serve both as a town and country house.

Enquire at the house, or at George Chalmers, Merchant in Edinburgh.

SOME FURNITURE will be let with the house, if necessary.

STAMP-OFFICE, Edinburgh, 18th October, 1759.

WHEREAS, by an act of parliament, past in the 29th year of his present Majesty's reign, intitled, An act for granting to his Majesty a DUTY upon LICENCES for RETAILING BEER, ALE, and other EXCISEABLE LIQUORS, &c. It is enacted, that from and after the feast of Easter, 1756, there shall be, throughout the kingdom of Great Britain, raised, levied, collected, and paid to his Majesty, his heirs, and successors, a duty of TWENTY SHILLINGS for every piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, on which shall be engrossed, written, or printed, any licence for selling ale, beer, or other exciseable liquors by retail.

And it is further enacted, That every person in that part of Great Britain, called Scotland, who shall keep an ale-house, tippling-house, or victualling-house, or shall sell ale, beer, or other exciseable liquors by retail, without being licensed thereunto, according to the directions of the said act, and shall be thereof convicted, within one month after such offence committed by any two Justices of the peace of the shire or stewartry, or by any two Magistrates in any royal burgh, where such offender shall reside or be licensed, every such offender shall forfeit and pay, for the first offence, the sum of five shillings, for the second offence the sum of ten shillings, and for the third offence the sum of twenty shillings, and shall, after the said third offence, be incapable of keeping an ale-house, tippling-house, or victualing-house, or of selling ale, beer, or other exciseable liquors by retail, by virtue of any licence granted before such conviction, or of having any licence for such purpose, thereafter, and if any such offender, shall continue to commit any of the foresaid offences, then such offender shall, for every offence subsequent to his third conviction, forfeit and pay the sum of forty shillings; all which respective penalties and forfeitures may be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of every such offender (rendering to him or her the overplus, after the charges of the said distress and sale are deducted) by warrant signed by the Justices or Magistrates respectively, who do convict such offender, which said penalties shall be paid and applied, one half thereof to the informer, and the other half thereof to the poor of the parish, where such offence shall be committed, and such conviction signed.

And whereas sundry persons have presumed, notwithstanding the said act, to keep tippling-houses and victualing-houses, and to sell ale, beer, and other exciseable liquors by retail, without being possessed of a licence from the Justices of the peace of the shire, or Magistrates of the royal burghs, within which such persons do respectively reside. This, therefore, is to certify all concerned, that the Commissioners of his Majesty's Stamp-duties, have given orders to prosecute every offender, for the penalties of the said act, with the utmost rigour: and every person giving information shall, upon recovering the penalties, not only receive the moiety of the same, but also, if they desire it, have their names concealed, and they may apply to the Solicitor of the stamp-duties at his office in Edinburgh, or to the Sub-solicitors throughout Scotland.

JOHN YOUNG, Solicitor.

THAT upon Friday the 16th of November next, betwixt three and four in the afternoon, there is to be exposed to sale, by a voluntary roup, within the Exchange coffeehouse in Edinburgh, in two separate parcels,

The Lands of THIRTY-ACRES, PARDOVAN and OVENLANDS, being of yearly free rent 1089 l. 18 s. Scots, besides carriage of forty-four loads coals from Bannockburn coal-hill to Thirty-acres, and the seat in St. Ninian's kirk, which sets for 9 l. 12 s. Scots yearly. The lands hold feu of the family of Touchadam, except a very small part, which holds feu of the Magistrates of Stirling.

The Lands of BRAEHEAD, being of yearly rent 429 l. 11 s. 10 d. Scots, with carriage of twenty eight loads coals, holding feu of Michael Potter of Livilands, Esq; and both parcels lie in the parish of St. Ninians, and shire of Stirling.

The Lands of Thirty-acres are pleasantly situated upon the banks of the river Forth, only a quarter of a mile from the town of Stirling and all inclosed with hedges and ditches (which occupy about four acres) and divided into several commodious inclosures, with a considerable parcel of barren planting along the ditches, and on the river-side, with a convenient house, office-houses, pigeon-house and large orchard. The lands of Braehead are situate immediately at the south end of the town of St. Ninians, and about ten acres of them inclosed, with a tolerable house thereon.

The rental, progress of writs and conditions of roup to be seen in the hands of Mr. Andrew Burnet, clerk to the Signet. And the rental to be seen in the hands of James Moir Writer in Stirling

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By His MAJESTY's ROYAL PATENTS,

Granted to ROBERT WALKER, the Inventor, for ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and the PLANTATIONS,

That INCOMPARABLE MEDICINE,

THE GENUINE JESUITS DROPS,

for the certain Cure of all scorbutick Disorders; as also, all obstinate Gleets, and seminal Weaknesse in both Sexes, whether occasioned by the venereal Disorder, or any other Cause, or a fresh contracted venereal Malady, though attended with all their different and most malignant Stages, may be had at his Warehouse, the Bible, Crown, and King's Arms, the upper End of Fleet-lane, opposite to the Session-house Gate, Old Bailey, in Bottles of 5 s. or 2 s. 6 d. proportionable, which said Patent Jesuits Drops are the most pleasant and effectual Medicines ever discovered for these Disorders, has no Mercurials in its Composition, neither purges nor vomits, but certainly carries all clear off by Urine, without Hindrance of Business, Confinement, or Knowledge of a second Person, and the Dose only fifteen Drops in a little Wine, Water, or on Sugar. The incomparable WALKER's JESUITS DROPS, having performed such great and surprising Cures on all Stages of the Venereal Disease in both Sexes, as well as in old Stubborn Gleets and Weaknesses of the Reins and Kidneys, whether occasioned by the Venereal Disorder or otherwise, his Majesty, that his Subjects in Scotland should have the said Medicine genuine, and for preventing any Impositions on them with spurious Medicines, under the like Name or Title, to the Prejudice of their Healths, as well as endangering their Lives, was also graciously pleased to farther honour the said Robert Walker with his Royal Letters Patent, for that Kingdom for fourteen Years, and the same passed the great Seal at Edinburgh the 9th of July 1756, at Edinburgh. His Majesty has likewise been pleased to grant the above Robert Walker his Royal Patent for the Kingdom of Ireland, under the great Seal of that Kingdom, the 19th of November 1757, at the Castle of Dublin.

The said Patent genuine Jesuits Drops, as said is, have no Mercurials in their Composition, and neither purge nor vomit, but carry the Disorders clean off by Urine (the Dose only fifteen Drops in Wine, Water, or on Sugar) and is an excellent Remedy for Travellers, and Persons going to Sea, and to be taken so secret, that even a Bed-fellow cannot make Discovery, and at any Time, in any Season or Climate (keeping their full Virtues ten Years) without Alteration in Diet, and eradicates, Root and Branch, all the poisonous Symptoms of those loathsome Distempers, without the least Distaste to the Palate, Disorder of the Body, or Confinement; and absolutely answers all the Ends that can be expected by Salivation, and were never known to miss of curing after Salivation had failed.

To be had, by the Patentee's special Appointment, of JAMES HOG, at his Shop opposite to the Exchange, Edinburgh; and of the Patentee, at his Warehouse, the Bible and Crown, Fleet-lane, London, along with a printed Treatise on the Venereal Disorder, which is given gratis, sealed up with each Bottle, by which all Persons may cure themselves with the greatest Secrecy and know if the Disorder be of a mild or malignant Nature. Bottles 5 s. to 2 s. 6 d. proportionable.

Follows a COPY of the PATENT.

GEORGE II. by the Grace of GOD King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all to whom these Presents shall come, greeting: Whereas we considering that our beloved ROBERT WALKER, of the Parish of St. Sepulchre, in our City of London, Dealer in Medicines, hath by his Petition humbly set forth, that he hath with great Travel, Labour, Application, and Expence, found out, discovered and brought to Perfection, a certain Medicine, which he calls JESUITS DROPS, which is an effectual Remedy, not only in the Venereal Disease, but also in all obstinate Gleets and Weaknesses of the Reins, and a great Purifier of the Blood in all scorbutick Humours, &c. &c. And whereas we have been graciously pleased, by our Royal Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of Great Britain, dated the 29th of October last past, to give and grant to the said ROBERT WALKER, the sole Privilege of making and vending his said new-invented Medicine in England, Wales, Berwick upon Tweed, and the Plantations, for the Term of 14 Years; and as it may be of publick Benefit and Advantage to our Subjects in SCOTLAND, we do by these Presents give and grant unto the said ROBERT WALKER and to his Heirs, Executors, and Assigns, and every of them (and to no other Persons) or his or their Deputy or Deputies, Servants or Agents, with whom he or they shall at any Time contract or agree, to use and enjoy the said Invention within that Part of our Kingdom of Great Britain, called SCOTLAND; and that he the said ROBERT WALKER, his Heirs, Executors, and Assigns, may lawfully enjoy all the Profits, Benefits and Advantages out of the said Invention arising and accruing, and to have, hold, exercise, and enjoy this our Licence, Powers and Privileges in these Presents granted, for and during the Space of fourteen Years, from the Date of these Presents: And that the said ROBERT WALKER, his Heirs, Executors, and Assigns, may have and enjoy the Benefit, sole Use and Exercise of the said Invention, according to our gracious Intention in these Presents declared: We, by the Tenor of these Presents, for us, our Heirs, and Successors, require and strictly command all and singular Person and Persons, Bodies Politick or Corporate, and all other our Subjects, of what State, Quality, Degree, Nature or Condition soever, within that Part of our Kingdom of Great Britain called SCOTLAND, that neither they, nor any of them, during the said Term of 14 Years, either directly or indirectly practise, use, or exercise the said Invention, or any Part thereof, nor in any wise counterfeit, imitate or resemble the same, or cause or procure any Thing to be added to or substracted from the same, whereby he or they may pretend to be the Inventor or Inventors thereof, without the Licence or Consent of the said ROBERT WALKER, his Heirs, &c. in Writing, under his or their Hands, first had and obtained, under such Penalties and Fines as may lawfully be imposed upon such Offenders for Contempt of this our royal Command; and moreover to be by Law answerable to the said ROBERT WALKER, his Heirs, &c. for the Losses to him or them arising therefrom. And we further, by the Tenor of these Presents, for us, our Heirs, and Successors, order and command all and singular Sheriffs, Seneschals, Justices of the Peace, Bailiffs of Regalities, and all other Officers and Ministers whatever, of us, our Heirs and Successors, that neither they nor any of them, at any Time, during the Time by these Presents granted, do molest, trouble, or disturb the said ROBERT WALKER, his Heirs, &c. or his or their Deputies, Servants, or Agents, in or about the just and lawful Use or Practice of the said Invention. In testimony whereof we have commanded our Seal appointed to be kept by the Treaty of Union to be used in SCOTLAND, instead and in Place of the great Seal thereof, to be affixed to these Presents.

Given at our Court of Kensington the 23d Day of June, 1756, and of our Reign the 30th Year.

Sealed at Edinburgh, this 9th Day of July 1756, by Virtue of a Warrant signed by the Earl of HOLDERNESSE, the King's Secretary.

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

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